

ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

Causes Which Led Up to the Separation from England.

DECLARATION INDEPENDENCE

American Colonies Objected to Taxation Without Representation—Petitions for Redress of Grievances Ignored—Battles of Concord and Lexington—Independence is Declared.

The revolt of the American colonies against the crown was directly due to the repeated attempts of the British parliament to tax the colonists for the benefit of the mother country. It was taxation without representation, which the patriots of 1765 would not endure, although in these degenerate days we regard such injustice practiced by our own government upon our helpless colonies, with complacency.

Early in March, 1765, parliament passed the notorious stamp act, the provisions of which were briefly, that every note, bond, deed, mortgage, lease, license and legal document of whatever sort, required in the colonies, should, after the first day of the following November, be executed on paper bearing an English stamp. News of this unjust enactment caused great indignation in America, and the assemblies of Virginia, New York and Massachusetts passed resolutions vigorously denouncing the stamp act. As the time approached when the stamp hit was to take effect, opposition became more pronounced. Stamped paper which had been sent from England was seized by the people of New York and openly destroyed. Likewise in Boston, houses were destroyed and the stamps given to the flames. Every stamp officer in America was obliged to resign or leave the country. Great was the wrath of the British government when the news of these proceedings was borne across the ocean. But many of the English tradesmen and manufacturers, as well as some of the most eminent statesmen espoused the cause of America, and the obnoxious stamp act was repealed.

However, a little more than a year later, on June 29, 1767, an act was passed imposing a duty on all glass, paper, painters' colors and on tea imported into the colonies. All the smothered resentment burst out anew. There were further denunciations by the colonial assemblies, and increasing friction, growing into open conflict, between the people and officers of the crown. British soldiers were quartered in the state house at Boston, and in February, 1770, parliament declared the people of Massachusetts to be rebels, and the governor was directed to arrest those deemed guilty of treason and send them to England for trial.

On March 5, 1770, occurred what is known as the Boston Massacre, in which three citizens were killed by a volley fired by the British soldiers. Then followed the throwing overboard of three cargoes of tea in Boston harbor, December 16, 1773, and the annulment of Massachusetts' charter on May 20, 1774. In September the second colonial congress met in Philadelphia and agreed to sustain Massachusetts in her conflict with the British ministry. A resolution was also adopted recommending the suspension of commercial intercourse with the mother country until the wrongs of the colonies should be redressed. Parliament retaliated by ordering General Gage, governor of Massachusetts, to reduce the colonists by force, and to aid in the work of subjugation, a fleet and an army of ten thousand men were sent to America. Open hostilities began with the battles of Concord and Lexington, on April 19, 1775.

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, offered a resolution in congress declaring that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved. A long and exciting debate ensued. The sentiment of independence gained ground; but there was still strong opposition to the movement. After some days the final consideration of Lee's resolution was postponed until the 1st of July. On the 11th of June a committee, consisting of five members, was appointed to prepare a more elaborate and formal declaration. Mr. Lee had been called home by sickness; and his colleague, Thomas Jefferson, was accordingly made chairman of the committee. The other members were John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York. The special work of preparing the paper was allotted to Jefferson and Adams; the latter deferred to the former, whose vigorous style of writing specially fitted him for the task. The great document was accordingly produced in Jefferson's hand, with a few interlinings by Adams and Franklin.

On the 1st day of July, Lee's resolution was taken up, and at the same time the committee's report was laid before congress. On the next day the original resolution was adopted. During the 3d, the formal declaration was debated with great spirit, and it became evident that the work of the committee would be accepted. The discussion was resumed on the morning of the 4th, and at two o'clock in the afternoon of that memorable day the Declaration of American Independence was adopted by a unanimous vote.

All day long the old bellman of the state house had stood in the steeple ready to sound the note of freedom to the city and the nation. The hours went by; the gray-haired veteran in the belfry grew discouraged, and began to say: "They will never do it—they will never do it." Just then the lad who had been stationed below ran out and exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Ring! ring!" And the old patriot did ring as he had never rung before. The multitudes that thronged the streets caught the signal and answered with shouts of exultation. Swift couriers bore the glad news throughout the land. Everywhere the declaration was received with enthusiastic applause. At Philadelphia the king's arms were torn down from the court house and burned in the street. At Williamsburg, Charleston and Savannah there were bonfires and illuminations. At Boston the declaration was read in Faneuil Hall, while the cannon from Fort Hill shook the city of the Puritans. At New York the populace pulled down the leaden statue of George III and cast it into bullets. Washington received the message with joy, and ordered the declaration to be read at the head of each brigade. Former suffering and future peril were alike forgotten in the general rejoicing.

The leading principles of the Declaration of Independence are these: That all men are created equal; that all have a natural right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that human governments are instituted for the sole purpose of securing the welfare of the people; that the people have a natural right to alter their government whenever it becomes destructive of liberty; that the government of George III has become destructive of liberty; that the despotism of the king and his ministers could be shown by a long list of indisputable proofs—and the proofs are given; that time and again the colonies had humbly petitioned for a redress of grievances; that all their petitions had been spurned with derision and contempt; that the king's irrational tyranny over his American subjects, was no longer endurable; that an appeal to the sword is preferable to slavery; and that, therefore, the United Colonies of America are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. To the support of this sublime declaration of principles the members of the Continental congress mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

Program for the Fourth of July.

Parade—10 a. m., on arrival of train.
Exercises at the park following the parade.
Singing by children—Star Spangled Banner.
Introductory Address—by Geo. J. Stoneman.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence—by Alonzo Bailey.
Oration—by Wiley Jones.
Original poem, entitled "Sally Snickers"—by Frank Aley.
Grand Barbecue—at 2 p. m.
Miners' Drilling contest.
Field Sports.
Base Ball game—at 4 p. m.
Seventy-five yard Foot race—Free for all.
Hose team race—at 8 p. m., on Broad street.
The Globe and Safford Bands will furnish music throughout day and evening.
Fireworks at 8:30 p. m., on school house grounds.
Grand Ball at 9:30—Opera House.

NOTICE.

All members of A. O. U. W. are requested to assemble at Masonic hall July 4th, at 9:30 a. m. sharp, to participate in Fourth of July parade. Every body turn out.

By order of the Committee.

GLOBE SWEEP BY FIERCE FLAMES.

One of the Most Destructive Fires in the History of Globe Destroys Twenty-Five Buildings on North Broad Street.

PIONEER HOSE CO. AND CITIZENS DO VALIANT WORK.

The Entire Town Menaced by Sheets of Flame Fanned by the Wind—An Appalling Spectacle—The Hottest and Swiftest Fire on Record—The Losses as Estimated Aggregate \$47,000—Insurance Was Only \$13,300—The Burnt District Will be Rebuilt With More Substantial Buildings.

The third disastrous fire in the history of Globe occurred on Tuesday afternoon, and within an hour after it started nearly fifty thousand dollars' worth of property had been wiped out. The fire had its beginning in one of the rear rooms of the Allison lodgings, over Parker's blacksmith and wagon shop, a large frame building. While its origin is not definitely known, it probably started from a candle left burning by Mrs. Grant Allison's son, Frank, thirteen years of age. He had fitted up a dark closet for the development of photographs, and on Tuesday afternoon was occupied with this work. About half past four o'clock, or a few minutes earlier, the boy left the room and went down stairs, and he now declares that he put out the candle before leaving. However, he is probably mistaken, and the presumption is strong that the candle flame ignited the surrounding curtain.

Grant Allison and his little boy, four years of age, were the only persons in the rooms at the time. Mr. Allison, who works on the night shift at the Old Dominion, had been up and dressed about ten minutes, when he discovered the fire. He hastened to the back porch for a bucket of water to throw on the flames, when his little boy ran to him frightened. He told the child to run down the stairs, and Mr. Allison hurried back with water to quench the fire, but in the meantime the flames had enveloped the room and were beyond control.

The flames spread with lightning rapidity, and when first noticed by J. E. Counts, from the office of the Miners' Union across the street, the whole upper story of the building was involved. It was two or three minutes later when the fire was observed from upper Broad street and Chas. A. Zausch of the SILVER BELT, rang the alarm.

Members of Pioneer Hose company responded promptly, and within five or six minutes after the alarm sounded they were at the scene and had two streams playing. The flames, fanned by a strong northwest wind, had already attacked the frame buildings on the east side of Broad street, and the Ramsdell and Van Wagenen property to the south. In an incredibly short time seven or eight buildings and E. F. Kellner & Co.'s lumber yard and wagon shed, were on fire. Sheets of flame swept over Middleton & Co.'s blacksmith shop and Christy's carpenter shop and it looked as though they were doomed.

town would have almost certainly followed.

The destruction of the Van Wagenen's small frame buildings appeared imminent, and the occupants moved their goods out, thereby suffering a considerable loss. These houses were all more or less damaged in the attempt to pull them down when their destruction by fire seemed almost certain, and one of them was turned over and rolled down the hill into the street.

While the fight was being successfully waged on the south and east, property owners on the west and north were powerless, having no water. A few occupants saved some of their goods and personal effects which were carried toward the creek and scattered about in great confusion. The smokestack and burning timbers from the Parker & Allison building fell upon the Leighton building and it was quickly reduced. It was occupied by J. P. McNeil, and his large stock of stoves and tinware is almost a complete loss. Pasqual Nigro's saloon and lodging rooms, Owen McKevitt's new brick building (occupied by Mark Chevils as a saloon) and three small houses in the rear, Floyd Brown's new adobe house fronting on the railroad, and Mrs. Cachot's residence on Broad street, were all consumed in turn. The Cachot property marked the limit of the fire on the northwest. A wash separates it from the adjacent buildings, the occupants of which protected the side nearest the fire with wet blankets. However, in the excitement everything was removed and the building damaged. On the east side of Broad street the Graydon property (claimed by Pasqual Nigro, and in litigation) was burned; also two shacks occupied by Chinese laundrymen.

The losses, as near as we can estimate them, aggregate about \$47,000, and the insurance \$13,300, divided as follows: G. S. Van Wagenen, \$8000, insurance, \$2000; Mrs. J. C. Ramsdell, of Los Angeles, \$1500; E. F. Kellner & Co., \$6000, insurance, \$2000; Knight Parker, \$4500; J. P. McNeil, \$4000, insurance, \$1500; Pasqual Nigro, \$8000, insurance, \$2,800; Owen McKevitt, \$3500; L. W. Leighton, \$2500, insurance, \$2000; Graydon estate, \$1000; Lee Middleton, \$2000; Grant Allison, \$1600, insurance, \$1000; C. S. Easter, \$1600; Max Lantin, \$1500, insurance, \$2000; Marks Chevils saloon, \$500; Floyd Brown, \$400; Mrs. Cachot, \$400; Clark's fruit store, \$100; Coffee & Kyle, paint shop, \$100. Other losses, \$500.

FIRE BRANDS.

J. T. Newman, who held the nozzle with Cy Byrne, also had his face burned.

Cy Byrne, of Pioneer hose company, while doing yeoman's service, had his face blistered.

The big bonfire came two days too early to include it as a feature of the Fourth of July celebration.

J. N. Star, Taylor Frush, Arthur Jones, Ed Stewart, Floyd Bevins and J. T. Newman all worked like troopers.

E. F. Kellner & Co. saved six new wagons from the fire. Ernest says their loss will be lighter than at first estimated.

Ernest Kellner, while trying to save some of the wagons in the lumber yard had his face and right hand painfully burned.

There was considerable pilfering by Mexicans, three of whom were landed in jail for stealing goods from the Chicago Store.

The new Miners' Union building was never in very much danger. The pulling down of the Chinese wash house adjoining made it safer.

\$5000 to \$6000, and was insured for \$2000.

J. E. Counts saved the books and the other property of the Miners' Union. The office has been reopened in the room adjoining Pratt's fruit store.

The Chinese laundrymen made no attempt to save their customers' clothes, and consequently many persons will be without clean linen for the Fourth.

G. S. Van Wagenen saved \$600 worth of liquors stored in his bank cellar; also some cigars and a cash register. His books, which were in the safe, are believed to be all right.

As usual in cases of fire many foolish things were done. Goods were scattered promiscuously about and much damage was done that could easily have been avoided.

Lee Middleton lost the house occupied by the Miners' Union as an office, and two frame houses tenanted by Chinese. He is fortunate, however, in having his blacksmith shop saved.

The beer and liquors removed from the saloons offered a temptation which very many could not withstand, and as a consequence there were numerous drunks on the street last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Easter were among the heaviest sufferers. They conducted the Ramsdell lodging house, and Mrs. Easter was also engaged in dressmaking. They lost almost everything, except a \$70 sewing machine, which was saved.

The water held out well and proved the value of the service. Pinal Mountain Water Co.'s reservoir, which has a capacity of 135,000 gallons, was less than half full when the fire started, yet the heavy draft upon it only lowered the water two feet. The pumps were kept working during the fire.

Embers carried by the wind set fire to the roof of a house on the east side of the creek, nearly 300 yards from the fire. Bob Williams who was on the alert extinguished the flame. Dry manure in horse corral back of Thompson & Barclay's livery stable caught fire in a dozen places but was easily put out.

FORMER FIRES.

April 2, 1885, at three o'clock in the morning, fire broke out in the Pascoe House, owned by J. Hyndman, adjoining the postoffice and SILVER BELT office, which stood next to the present office of the BELT. The hotel, Silver Belt building, J. D. McCabe's law office and Alex Love's saloon were destroyed. Fred Westmeyer's adobe store building stopped the progress of the fire north. However, the stores and saloons in the block lost considerable through the removal of goods. G. Bohse's building, which stood where Lyman Wood's saloon now is, was torn down, and Bob Robbins who was on the roof when the building collapsed, was fatally hurt. He died in the hospital of concussion of the brain. The losses aggregated \$25,000.

Globe's most disastrous fire occurred on the morning of June 9, 1894. It broke out at the rear of Rolling & Rogers' saloon, starting from a pile of ashes thrown out from a Chinese restaurant. All buildings were destroyed on the west side of Broad street, from the Webster building (where the Tent store and Globe drug store now stand) then occupied by the Sultan store, north to the creek and including the bridge. On the west side of the street E. F. Kellner & Co.'s fine store building, with Odd Fellows lodge rooms on the second floor, was destroyed; also, Hememan & Gills store, a two story building owned by Mrs. C. Anderson, and Mrs. Moore's lodging house. The losses amounted to \$112,000.

PARADE.

Dr. T. Shields Collins, marshal, and staff.

1. Safford Band.
2. Alexander Post, No. 6, G. A. R.
3. National Tableau float.
4. Soldiers of late war.
5. Rescue Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.
6. Relief Corps, Characteristic float.
7. Globe Miners Union, No. 60.
8. Pinal Mountain Lodge, No. 11, K. of P. float.
9. Globe City Band, Prof. Vincent, leader.
10. Ancient Order United Workmen.
11. Woodmen of World float.
12. Alianza Espana y Americano.
13. Winona Council, Daughters of Pochontas float.
14. Globe Lodge, B. P. O. E. float.
15. Citizens in carriages.

A. Y. MERRITT.

W. O. KELLNER.

All Elks will appear for parade with dusters and regulation hats. Marshal's staff will consist of a representative from each order in the parade.

Flag Sunday and Children's Day.

The annual children's day exercises will be given next Sunday, by the St. Paul M. E. Church Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. Decorations with United States flag, and flowers are requested for the occasion.

NEWS FROM THE MINING FIELD.

A Very Favorable Report From the Del Shay Mines on Tonto

ARIZONA RICH IN MINERAL.

Old Dominion Copper Company Reported to Have Produced 900,000 Pounds of Copper in May—Globe District Mining News is Crowded Out This Week.

LOCAL MINING NEWS.

As work progresses in the Alice tunnel, one of the Troy Copper Company's mines, the ore body increases in width and value. There is now a breast of ore in this tunnel, about ten feet in height and the full width of the tunnel, about seventy-five per cent of which is shipping ore. About sixty tons of shipping ore has been taken out of this body already, and the work of extracting ore is being pushed rapidly.—Florence Blaine.

A report to the Los Angeles Mining Review from Boston states that the copper production of Old Dominion (Arizona) during the month of May, was close upon 900,000 pounds of fine copper. Another report states the officials in Boston of the company have been informing inquiring stockholders that the mine never looked so well as it does at the present time, and caution stockholders against "bearish" reports. It is also stated that the management has recently completed an expert examination of the property as a result of which arrangements are now being made to overcome certain smelting difficulties due to the refractory nature of the ore.

Theodore Crandall, who is superintending the development of the Del Shay gold mines on Tonto, is in town this week. The Del Shay group of mines, which were recently purchased by eastern parties, comprises four claims, on which work has been done from time to time during the past twenty-two years. There are about 1,000 feet of workings on the two principal claims, the Black Bird and the Last Chance. There is a shaft on the Last Chance claim 117 feet deep and on the Black Bird ninety-five feet and Mr. Crandall has just caught the ore again in a winze sunk in the adit tunnel thirty feet from the shaft. The winze is down fifteen feet and cut through seven feet of fine ore. There is also ore showing in several of the old workings and Mr. Crandall is greatly encouraged. Frank Boston, one of Globe's best miners, is foreman at Del Shay.

As a producer of copper Arizona is fast approaching Montana, says the Western Mining World. A few years hence it is likely to excel that state as a real metal producer, for while the latter's deposits are confined chiefly to a small area, Arizona's copper lodes crop out in almost every mountain range covering hundreds of square miles. Yavapai county alone has produced minerals worth \$170,000,000. Since 1883 the territory as a whole has turned out about 1,200,000,000 pounds of copper. It is undoubtedly richer in silver than other section of the Pacific coast, and along the banks of the Colorado river is a gold bearing quartz belt which is fabulously rich. Railroads are opening up the country. Capital is being invested without stint. Water is being systematically conserved. Mining operations of the biggest kind are being started and ten years hence Arizona will probably lead the Pacific coast states in metal production.

Money Order Rates Lowered.

On July 1 new money order regulations went into effect, under which in all the offices of the United States, Cuba, the Philippines and Canada money orders may be drawn by any postmaster on any postoffice anywhere else in the countries named.

The old system of money order exchanges between this country and Canada was a cumbersome one and expensive as well. Each country charged a commission of one-half of one per cent, or fifty cents on \$100, on all moneys sent from one country to the other. As a matter of fact, both governments were out by doing business at this rate, as it cost more to keep the books than the commissions amounted to.

Under the new order of things the regular domestic rates on money orders are changed—three cents on all sums from \$2.50 to \$5, five cents on sums over \$5 and not exceeding \$10, and so on up to the rate of thirty cents on sums between \$75 and \$100, which is the largest amount which can be sent on one order.